

PROCEDURES FOR MIXING, LOADING, AND DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES

The following measures will apply to all pesticide applications:

1. All mixing of pesticides will occur at least 200 feet from surface waters or well heads.
2. Dilution water shall be added to the spray container prior to addition of the spray concentrate.
3. All hoses used to add dilution water to spray containers shall be equipped with a device to prevent back-siphoning.
4. Applicators shall mix only those quantities of pesticides that can be reasonably used in a day.
5. During mixing, mixers shall wear a hard hat, goggles or face shield, rubber gloves, rubber boots, and protective overalls.
6. All empty containers shall be triple rinsed and rinsate disposed of by spraying near the application site at rates that do not exceed those on the spray site.
7. All unused pesticide shall be stored in a locked building.
8. All empty and rinsed pesticide containers shall be punctured and either burned or disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

SPILL PLAN

The following equipment shall be available with vehicles used to transport pesticides and in the immediate vicinity of all spray operations.

1. A shovel
2. A broom
3. 10 pounds of absorbent material or the equivalent in absorbent pillows.
4. A box of large plastic garbage bags.
5. Rubber gloves
6. Safety goggles
7. Protective overalls
8. Rubber boots

The appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets shall be reviewed with all personnel involved in the handling of pesticides.

The following material from the U.S. EPA document entitled *Applying Pesticides Correctly: A Guide for Private and Commercial Applicators* shall be reviewed with all personnel involved in handling pesticides.

CLEAN UP OF PESTICIDE SPILLS

Minor Spills

Keep people away from spilled chemical. Rope off the area and flag it to warn people. Do not leave unless someone is there to confine the spill and warn of the danger. If the pesticide was spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately.

Confine the spill. If it starts to spread, dike it up with sand or soil. Use absorbent material such as soil, sawdust, or an absorbent clay to soak up the spill. Shovel all contaminated material into a leakproof container for disposal. Dispose of it as you would excess pesticides. Do not hose down the area because this spreads the chemical. Always work carefully and do not hurry.

Do not let anyone enter the area until the spill is completely cleaned up.

Major Spills

The cleanup of a major spill may be too difficult for you to handle, or you may not be sure of what to do. In either case, keep people away, give first aid, if needed, and confine the spill. Then call Chemtrec, the local fire department, and State pesticide authorities for help. Chemtrec stands for Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a public service of the Manufacturing Chemicals Association. Its offices are located in Washington, D.C. Chemtrec provides immediate advice for those at the scene of emergencies. Chemtrec operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to receive calls for emergency assistance. For help in chemical emergencies involving spills, leaks, fire, or explosions, call toll free, 800-424-9300, day or night. This number is for emergencies only.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASES AND OIL SPILLS -CHECKLIST HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS AND OIL SPILLS REPORTING ACTION GUIDE

Although reporting requirements vary depending on the type of incident, the responsibility of the employee(s) in the field is limited to collecting appropriate information and relaying it to the proper level of the organization in a timely manner. Following is a list of the information that should be collected, if possible; however, it is more important to maintain personal safety and report in a timely manner than to collect all information.

1. Date: _____ Time of release: _____
Time discovered: _____
Time reported: _____
Duration of release: _____

2. Location: (Include State, county, route, milepost, etc.)

3. Chemical name:

Chemical identification number: Other chemical data:

NOTE: For transportation related incidents, this information may be available from the driver, placards on the vehicle, and/or shipping papers.

4. Known health risks:

5. Appropriate precautions, if known:

6. Source and cause of release:

7. Estimate of quantity released: _____ gallons

Quantity of reaching water: _____ gallons

Name of affected watercourse:

8. Number and type of injuries:

9. Potential future threat to health or environment:

10. Your name:

Phone number for duration of emergency:

Permanent phone number: FTS Commercial

For transportation related incidents, also report:

11. Name and address of carrier:

12. Railcar or truck number:

If there is any doubt whether an incident is a true emergency, or whether reportable quantities of hazardous materials or petroleum products are involved, or whether a responsible party has already reported the incident, always report the incident.